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ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY APRIL 6, 1911.

NO. 31

TOWNSHIP ELECTION RETURNS

Attempt is Made to Write in Name of F. B. Kennedy for Supervisor

BIG MAJORITY FOR SIMONS

The Remainder of the Ticket Met With no Opposition and the Straight Ticket Was Elected as Nominated

The township election held on Tuesday, was contrary to all expectations, a spirited affair although there was only one ticket in the field. Early in the day a report leaked out that an attempt was being made to write in the name of F. B. Kennedy, the defeated candidate at the primaries for the office of supervisor, and thus "put over" E. L. Simons, the successful candidate for the office. Some lively hustling was indulged in by the leaders of both factions and in spite of the bad roads and the storm which raged all day, an unusually large vote was cast, the figures being as follows:

For Supervisor	
E. L. Simons	225
F. B. Kennedy	53
For Highway Commissioner	
Ned Bates	172
A. P. Little	3
T. Lundin	3
For Constables	
Geo. Huber	220
Bert Bown	212
For Precinct Committeemen	
Wallace Drom	244
Sohn Cribb	215
Frank Harden	223
For Circuit Judge	
Charles Whitney	295

Total number of votes cast, 337, many of which were defective.

The proposition of levying a special tax of 30 cents on every \$100 assessed valuation of all taxable property, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining gravel roads, was voted upon, the vote standing 126 for and 62 against. Although the result showed a majority of 64 in favor of the proposition, a question as to its being carried was raised on the grounds that the vote in its favor was not a majority of all votes cast, and the matter was referred to an attorney for decision.

Later—Attorney Runyard of Waukegan who was consulted in regard to the gravel tax says he is of the opinion that it did not carry, but he will render a decision later.

WOODMAN COUNTY CONVENTION FOR ANTIOCH IN 1914

The County Camp of Lake County, Modern Woodmen of America, met at Highland Park on Wednesday of this week, the delegates attending from Antioch were L. M. Hughes, W. T. Taylor, J. C. James, A. D. Gauger, J. H. Reading, Geo. Hockney and Ed. Garrett.

The meeting was called at two o'clock and J. C. James of Antioch was chosen to act as chairman, while Prof. McKenzie of Highland Park was selected to fill the position of secretary. The following delegates were elected from Lake county to attend the State Camp, at Springfield next month: Conrad Holstein, of Waukegan; Thos. Strang, of Wadsworth; Robert Grice, of North Chicago; John W. Lynch, of Libertyville and Jas. Kerr of Lake Villa.

Lake County had 2389 members in good standing the beginning of the year, Lake Camp of Waukegan leading in number with a membership of 583 and Lotus Camp of Antioch ranking second with 183 members.

It was decided that the next convention of the Lake county camp should be held in Antioch in 1914.

Buddhism and Animal Life.
It must be said of Buddhism that it has left one indelible mark all over India, China, and the east, and that is the teaching of gentleness and kindness to one another and to animals. Buddha taught that life is but a prolonged endeavor to escape from suffering, and that, therefore, to cause others to suffer is the unforgivable sin.—Price Collier in Scribner's Magazine.

COUNTY IS PAID IN FULL

Ames Bondsmen on April 1st Paid Last Installment of the Shortage

The obligations of the bondsmen of Fred E. Ames to the county of Lake in the alleged shortage matter was completely wiped out on the first day of April when W. S. Westlake and E. B. Williams turned over the last installment of the amount for which they were found liable.

The entire sum to be paid by the bondsmen was \$27,188.39, including about \$50 costs. The first installment of the amount was paid by Williams and Westlake on March 10, of this year, and the last installment of \$18,174.94 was paid into the office of Circuit Clerk L. O. Brockway Saturday afternoon.

The amounts paid and date are as follows:

March 10—\$450, by Williams and Westlake.
March 15—\$3,563.45, by the same parties.
March 18—\$5,600, by W. F. Zeigler, another bondsman.
March 20—\$2,000 by Zeigler.
March 29—\$2,400 by Williams and Westlake.
April 1—\$12,174.94.

Thus the bondsmen have restored the county every cent which was alleged to have been unlawfully used by the former county treasurer.

The county bond consisted of twenty-three men all residents of Antioch township, while the state bond was made up of Waukeganites. After deducting the amount for which the state bond was holden, and turning in the proceeds from the sale of the Ames property, the county bondsmen found that each was liable to the extent of \$600, and each one, without exception, has liquidated their share.

The \$2,000 mortgage which Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Ames placed upon their home and turned over to the bondsmen when the shortage was first discovered, has been returned to them and they will not be called upon to make the sacrifice, the doctor having turned in as his share the lots at Lake Catherine, upon which the Ames cottage stood, and an equal \$600 with the others.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

Districts in Lake County Will Have Public School Together

The old fashioned little red county school house, with its unsanitary conditions and its sometimes faulty educational method heard another toll of the bell in its "death knell" when new districts in Lake county, this time in the northern part of Waukegan town and the southern part of Benton township got together and by petition created a consolidated school district, a great step in advance in every way, which has the approval of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Frank Blair and County Superintendent of Schools T. Arthur Simpson.

Trustees of Districts 59 and 60 and part of District 5, headed by John L. Cadmore and others, got together and consolidated. To of the old fashioned one-room school house, stifling in summer and suffocating in winter, with their bad air and faulty conditions are to be swept out of existence, supplanted by a modern brick or concrete two-room school house with all up-to-date conveniences, probably to be located near Holdridge's crossing east of the York House district. Here all of them will go instead of to the former school houses, and it is conceded that, as union brings more strength, they will be more thoroughly educated and in more healthful surroundings than every before.

Nine trustees attended the meeting. In addition the William Burke, Ambrose Wall, Burris, Decker and other families are released from the York House school district and placed with the Spalding's Corner district, where a new school will probably be erected.

Patrons of the old school districts now consolidated are jubilant over the step they have taken forward. They will bend every effort to make their school the best. There is only one other consolidated district, at Round Lake, the first in the county to unite and build a common school. Its school is the famous "school of light," with overhead illumination for the students besides vast sheets of side windows.—Waukegan Sun

A Poor Job.
"Yes, sir," said the great financier, proudly, as he flicked the ash from his 18-penny cigar, "I am the architect of my own fortune." "Well," rejoined the friendly critic, "all I've got to say is that it's a lucky thing for you there were no building inspectors around when you were constructing it."—Exchange.

RAIL MAN COMMITS SUICIDE

Mike Zumburn, Inmate of Rail Men's Home, Found Dead in Bath Tub

HAD SEVERED JUGGLER VEIN

Was an Engineer on the Rio Grande Running Out of Denver for Twenty Years Previous to Affliction

Hoping against hope for a cure for locomotor ataxia, with which he had been afflicted for twenty years, Mike Zumburn, 58 years old, gave up the fight Monday morning and committed suicide in the Home for Disabled Railroad Employees at Highland Park by cutting his throat with a razor, severing the jugular vein.

Mike Zumburn had been an inmate of the home at Highland Park for sixteen years, coming to the place from his home at Pueblo, Colo. For twenty years before he was stricken with the disease he had been an engineer on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, running out of Denver. When the disease took hold of him, he was unable to continue his work for the railroad, and as the institution at Highland Park was the only home for railroad men in the country, he was sent there by his fellow workmen.

For the last two or three days it had been noticed that his disease had caused melancholia, but nothing was thought of the matter. Monday morning about 2 o'clock the night watchman at the home heard a slight noise in a bath room. He went into the main bath room, out of which the several rooms open, and streaming from one he saw a flow of blood.

He tried to open the door of the place, but found it was locked, and thinking one of the inmates had slipped and fallen, he called a nurse of the institution.

When the nurse arrived the watchman climbed over the transom of the room and there, lying in the tub, with the water nearly up to his neck, was the body of Zumburn.

The unfortunate man was already dead, although the body was still warm.

Lying on the floor at the side of the tub was a blood smeared razor, which bore mute evidence of the cause of death. The jugular vein was found to be severed by one short stroke of the sharp instrument.

The inquest was held Monday morning at 11 o'clock, the verdict of the jury being that death was caused by suicide. Zumburn has no relatives as far as is known, and it is expected the remains will be interred at Highland Park.

REMOVES PIECE OF A BONE FROM SKULL

The removal of a circular piece of bone, which measured approximately two inches in diameter, from the skull of Joseph Pramite, the 15-year-old Libertyville lad, who, on March 9, 1911, was taken to the Jane McAlister hospital in an unconscious state of mind while suffering from an epileptic fit, has saved the boy's life.

The operation which was performed at the Jane McAlister hospital by a well known Waukegan doctor, who was assisted by Coronor John Taylor of Libertyville, is regarded as one of the most marvelous and successful operations ever performed in Lake county. The removal of the bone from the young lad's skull relieved the pressure on the boy's brain.

For many years Joseph has been subject to epileptic fits. He was told that nothing short of an operation would cure him. He willingly consented, but his consent was not needed as the young lad lapsed into unconsciousness when the hour for his removal from his home to the hospital arrived.

The young lad was discharged from the hospital as cured. Today he enjoys unusual health. Since the operation he has not suffered with an epileptic fit.

Colored Diamonds.
At a recent gem exhibition in London there were shown blue, pink and aqua-marine diamonds.

PLUNGED TO HIS DEATH

Alex. Williamson, Waukegan Painter, While Hunting Fractures Skull

DIED A FEW HOURS LATER

Fell on Rocks at Waukegan Harbor While Under the Influence of Liquor and Dies at McAlister Hospital

Alex Williamson, a Waukegan painter, met death at a late hour Tuesday afternoon when he fell from the walk of the government pier onto the rocks below. He was picked up in an unconscious condition by friends, and his death occurred a few hours later at the McAlister hospital.

Mr. Williamson in company with three other friends, Chas. Holmsten, Peter Jedsen and John Martilla, had spent the day on the pier hunting ducks. Williamson, it is alleged had drank freely during the day and was intoxicated when he met with the accident which resulted in his death.

No one witnessed Mr. Williamson's fall. He had declared his intention of going ashore to pick up a few ducks which had been shot by various members of the party and which had by that time washed ashore.

Later he was found in a dying condition lying on the rocks in the depths of the pier. He was bleeding at the nose and mouth and his head had been badly cut in the fall.

It is probable that the injured man lay on the rocks unconscious, in the rain for fully an hour. Passers by seeing him lying there supposed that he was merely sleeping off his drunk.

ANDERSON WINS SEAT IN HOUSE

The recount in the Burns-Anderson contest was finished by the sub-committee Wednesday afternoon of last week and the result is announced to be in favor of Anderson, who retains his seat by a majority of 1473 votes. Anderson's majority was 62 and his gain on the recount was therefore 854.

Mr. Burns says that until the last few precincts in McHenry county were reached he was leading. Finally a precinct in Harvard was taken up and it was found that 93 votes had been counted for Mr. Burns twice. That ended the contest.

The errors made in the precincts throughout the district were surprisingly numerous and especially so in McHenry county.

In Belvidere Mr. Burns gained 254 in the Third precinct but lost 10 in the Second. Anderson gained 9 in the Fourth and 9 in the Fifth precincts and lost 2 in the Second. There were practically no changes in the First precinct.

An Ordinance Prohibiting the Keeping of Dram Shops in the Same Building With Public Dance Halls

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Antioch, Lake County, Illinois.

Section 1. No person by himself, his agent, or servants shall maintain or conduct a dram shop where intoxicating beverages or liquors are sold or given away, in the same building where any public dance hall is maintained or conducted.

Section 2. Any person or persons violating the provision or provisions of Section one (1) shall be fined a sum not less than Twenty-five Dollars nor more than Two Hundred Dollars for each offense or may have his or her license revoked in the discretion of the President of the Board of Trustees.

Section 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of its passage, approval and publication.

E. A. AMES, Village President.

Passed April 4 A. D., 1911.

Approved April 4 A. D., 1911.

Published April 6 A. D., 1911.

Attest: L. M. Hughes, Village Clerk.

DIRT CONSUMED IN MILK

Food Bureau Estimates Amount of Filth Sold to Public From Farms

Four freight car loads of dirt are sold to the people of Chicago in the milk they buy each year, according to the statement of the food bureau. Investigations of the bureau show that even supposedly clean milk often contains a high percentage of soluble filth.

The graphic manner in which the sediment test shows the amount of foreign matter in the milk is of great advantage in proving to the farmers that they must change their methods if they are to have clean milk.

Many dairymen, who have been in the business for years, have been shown the shortcomings of their antiquated system of milking in dirty stables into wide open pails with dirty, wet hands. Now they are keeping their cows in cement barns, milking into hooded pails and in every way attempting to keep the filth out of the milk. The food bureau has proved to the farmer that the proper way to have clean milk is not to strain the dirt out, but never to let it get in as the dirt dissolves in milk as readily as sugar in water.

With the progress of education in dairy management now being carried on, it is thought that within a few years the number of cases of infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, and tuberculosis, will be materially lessened. The project of a national tuberculosis day, to be observed in all the churches of the United States about April 30, received the commendation of Cardinal Gibbons, highest dignitary of the Roman Catholic church in America. Anything which has for its object the stamping out of the white plague, he said, would receive the hearty support of the church.

An interview was granted by the Cardinal to two of the leading anti-tuberculosis workers of Maryland. They explained the object of the tuberculosis day to be to show the congregations of the various churches the best means of preventing and curing consumption.

FOUND DEAD IN CHAIR

Hugh Minnis, Prominent Farmer of Salem, Found Dead on Monday

Hugh Minnis, aged 74 years, one of the best known farmers of Kenosha county and a resident of the town of Salmen for more than fifty years was found dead in his chair at his farm a mile west of Brass Ball corners just after one o'clock on Monday of last week. Death is supposed to have been caused by organic heart disease from which Mr. Minnis had been a sufferer for some time.

Mr. Minnis had been ill for some time but on Sunday evening he had spent the evening with members of his family and showed no reason to suspect that the end was so near. He retired to his room just after ten o'clock and told his wife and daughter that he would sit up in his chair awhile before retiring for the night and the other members of the family retired. Just after one o'clock Mrs. Minnis decided to go to the room and when she reached the side of her husband she found him dead, still sitting in the chair as she had left him three hours before. Doctors were summoned to the house but an examination revealed the fact that Mr. Minnis had been dead for some time before he was discovered by his wife.

Hugh Minnis was a native of Scotland. He was born May 17, 1837 and was a son of the late James Minnis, one of the early pioneer farmers of the town of Salem. The deceased came to this country when he was thirteen years of age and in 1852 he went to Kenosha. He was a moulder by occupation and he worked at his trade there for several years after which he returned to the homestead in the town of Salem where he had since resided. He was very active in the life of the town of Salem and had taken a great interest in the advancement of the town. He is survived by his widow and four children, William Minnis, of Chicago; Mrs. Nellie Pierce, Mrs. Samuel Munson and Miss Emma Minnis all of Salem.

The Man Next.

"I sat next to him at 'The Messiah,' last night," said the woman, who was little, thin, and wiry. "He was big and fat, and he leaned so far over my way that (the other arm of my chair having been already possessed) I sat 'scrowged' down in a little human canon."

"And then, what do you suppose the fat man did? He leaned over still further in the most engaging way, and said so kindly: 'Would you mind asking the lady in front of us to remove her hat?' I obliged him. I was grateful to him for not asking me 'for my seat.'"

BILL FOR GOOD ROADS MEETS FAVOR

Tice Measure if Adopted Would Make a Regular System of Road Building

FARMERS CLUB ENDORSES

Each County Given Power to Decide Upon the Kind of Highways to be Built Within its Borders.

Systematic construction and care of country roads, with each of the 102 counties in Illinois a separate sphere for action, will be possible should the Tice bill for highway improvement become a law. The measure, known as House bill No. 474, was introduced by Representative Homer Tice of Menard county and is considered one of the most important measures affecting interests of Illinois farmers and land owners now before the general assembly for consideration.

While the Tice bill will revolutionize the present haphazard order of highway management it offers in return a comprehensive and adequate scheme for state-wide road improvement that allows each county to obtain the kind of roads most favored in that particular community. Township and district road officials are not abolished but their work will be along uniform and systematic lines under the guidance of an experienced highway engineer.

Representative Tice's measure has been endorsed by the Legislative Farmers' club and stands excellent prospects of being enacted into law. In effect it provides that all road and bridge work in each county shall be under the direct supervision and control of a county superintendent of public highways, whose plans must be approved by the state highway commission.

The county board in each county is given power to name the superintendent, fix his salary, appoint assistants if needed, and appropriate funds for the expense of the department. The superintendent's term of office is four years. A non-resident may be appointed, but in this case he must remove to and become a legal resident of the county wherein appointed. A bond of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 is required of each superintendent. One of the first duties of the county superintendent will be to classify public highways into three divisions as follows:

First class: The main highways, connecting the principal points in the county follow the most traveled routes.

Second class: The principal roads leading to the main highways.

Third class: All by-roads and minor highways.

Maps shall be prepared, showing all public highways, the location of bridges, culverts and other topographical features as may be deemed of value. When approved by the state highway commission copies of such maps must be filed, two in the county affected and one at the state capitol.

It is made the duty of the superintendent to advise with the township or county highway commissioners in regard to all expenditures for roads and bridges and no money is to be expended by either county, township or road district officials for bridge construction except with the approval of the superintendent.

There must be an annual report made by the superintendent to the state highway commission, giving complete details of all work done under his charge, with the cost. The county superintendent is not allowed to hold any other official position, nor be engaged in any other public or private enterprise.

There are no requirements in the Tice bill for any particular kinds of roads. Each county is left to determine whether it wants highways of earth or those built along lines of permanent hardness. If enacted into law it must be adopted by each county separately. Fifty or more landowners can petition to have the proposition submitted at any regular election where county officers are to be elected.

Should the proposition to have a county superintendent of public highways receive a majority of votes cast, the law will be in full force and effect.

THE ROMANCE of the CENSUS

By PROF. BERNARD J. CIGRAND

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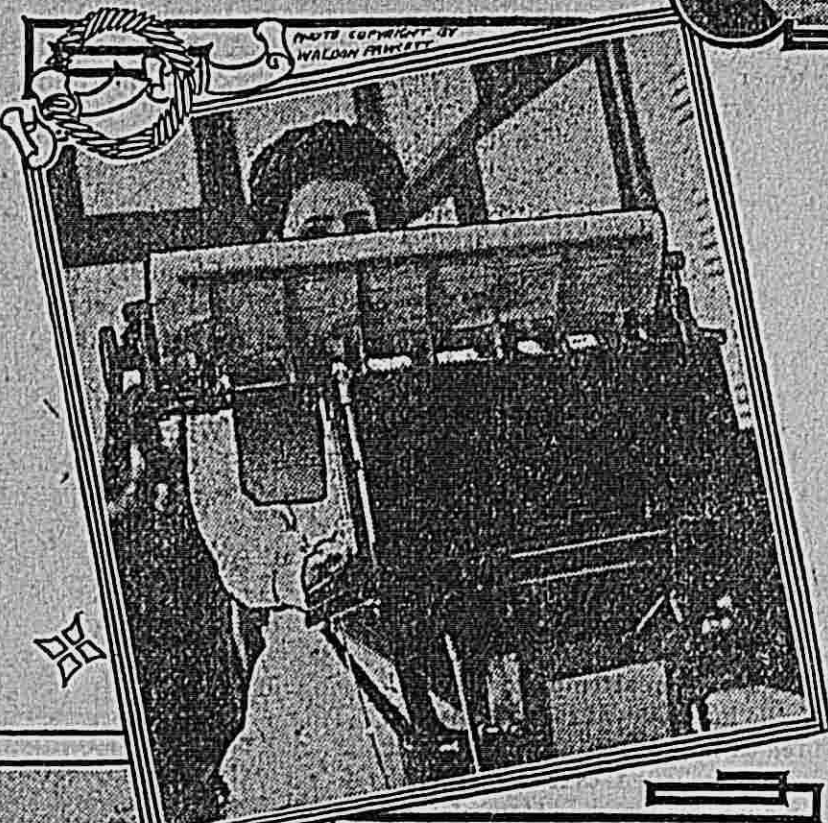
THE future greatness of the United States as a nation of world-wide power is a theme that has been exploited by many orators, poets and artists in days gone by; but the following quite unknown lines from the quill of Philip Freneau—written prior to the Declaration of Independence—merit especial notice now that a national census is nearing completion:

"I see, I see!
Freedom's established reign, cities and men
Numerous as sands upon the ocean shore,
And empires rising where the sun descends!
The Ohio soon shall glide by many a town
Of note! and where the Mississippi's stream
By forests shaded, now runs sweeping on,
Nations shall grow, and states not less in fame
Than Greece and Rome of old."

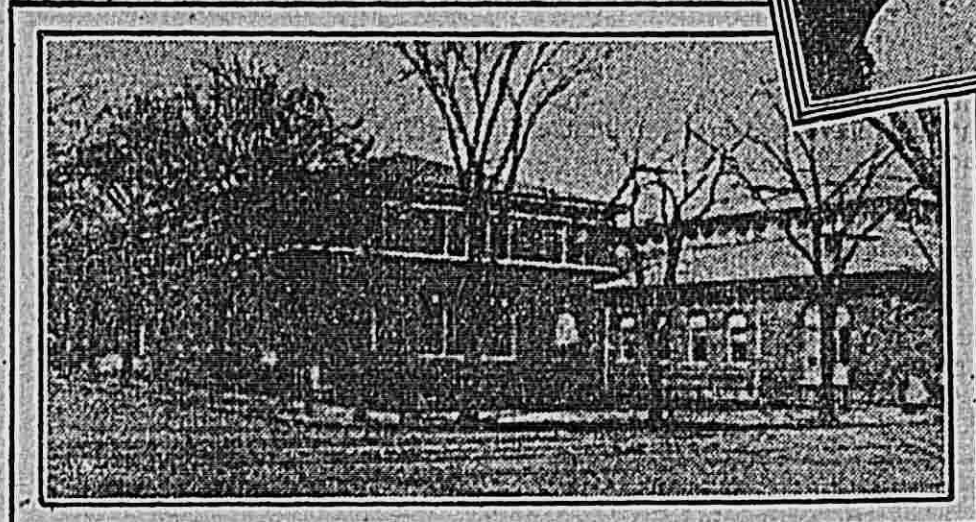
This verse, composed before the union of the 13 colonies, was probably criticized by the practical men of the author's generation as being manufactured from the "stuff that dreams are made of." But to Freneau's inspired vision the changes he foretold were clearly outlined in time's magic mirror. If the poet were alive today and could read the marvelous census figures which come daily from our federal capitol he would find not only every word of his prophecy fulfilled, but discover that destiny had added even greater surprises to the prediction.

The first national census was taken during Washington's administration in 1790. Jefferson, then secretary of state and under whose direction the count was made, expressed disappointment when the final figures—3,929,214—were shown him. On August 24, 1791, he wrote to William Carmichael as follows:

"I inclose you a copy of our census, which so far as it is written in black ink is founded on actual returns; what is in red ink being conjectural, but very near the truth. Making very small allowance for omissions, which



CARD PUNCHING MACHINE USED IN CENSUS BUREAU



CENSUS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

we know to have been very great, we may safely say we are above four millions."

Thomas Jefferson personally assumed the responsibility of correcting the first census, and with red ink made increases in figures, as well as supplying such other numbers as he deemed correct. He then, in his official capacity, informed the world through our foreign representatives that the federal count was incorrect, but with his additions and amendments could be relied on.

When the second decennial count was completed Jefferson was president, and a letter written by him in 1801 contains the following assertions: "You will perceive that the increase of numbers (population) during the last ten years—1790-1800—proceeding in geometrical ratio, promises rapid growth and the prospect it holds up to us, not with a view to the injuries it may enable us to do others in some future day, but to the settlement of the extensive country still remaining vacant."

This second census was intensely gratifying to Jefferson and he assumed the role of prophet again, but proved over-enthusiastic when he declared that the American population would continue to increase at the same ratio. Such was not the case, nor is there any such definite thing as an exact ratio in population increase. In 1813 he wrote to Humboldt:

"In fifty years more (1863) the United States alone will contain fifty millions of inhabitants."

But the population in 1863 was figured at 33,218,117, showing that Jefferson's reliance on a definite ratio increase led him about 17,000,000 too high. In 1815 we find Jefferson writing as follows to Mr. Maury:

"Forty millions in forty years, and in sixty years eighty millions! This would be 1815 plus 60, making it in 1875 as 80,000,000."

But at that date the enumeration resulted in 44,386,207, or about 36,000,000 below Jefferson's estimate. Jefferson was a careful student of natural increase in the human family, but his knowledge as to what death, marriage and immigration would do for a nation was meager. If that great statesman could not form a fair calculation, it is safe to say that it would be a hopeless job for anyone to indulge in predictions of what the population will be fifty years hence, according to geometric ratio. Abraham Lincoln was another chief executive who endeavored to solve the population puzzle. Like Jefferson, he attempted to indicate the exact figures, but acquiesced himself with more credit in the problem of human fluctuations. Lincoln at one time practically proposed an amendment to the constitution of the United States, with a view to emancipating the slaves, and paying the southern owners a reasonable purchase price. He pointed out that after the slaves had passed into the possession of the federal government they could be liberated, and the dreadful civil strife thus be brought to a close. In endeavoring to further this project Lincoln set out to foretell the greatness in population of the federal union

at the census periods of 1900-1910 (present census), 1920 and 1930. The argument he sent to congress in 1862 read as follows:

"The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation, of course, would be large. But it would require no ready cash, nor bonds even, any faster than the emancipation progresses. This might not and probably would not close before the end of the 37 years; at that time we shall probably have a hundred millions to share the burden, instead of thirty-one millions as now. And not only so, but the increase of population may be expected to continue for a long time after that period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full."

He then proceeded to analyze the problem of population increase, and decided that the population of the United States grows at the decennial ratio of 34.60 per cent. He submitted the following table to verify his deductions:

Year	Population	Per cent.
1790	3,929,214	100
1800	5,308,337	35.02
1810	7,239,814	36.45
1820	9,638,131	33.12
1830	12,866,029	33.49
1840	17,069,453	32.67
1850	22,191,872	30.87
1860	31,443,790	28.58

He then added: "It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these periods is either two per cent. below or two per cent. above the average, thus showing how inflexible and consequently how reliable the law of increase in our case (country) is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following results:

Year	Population
1870	42,823,941
1880	56,907,510
1890	76,677,872
1900	103,208,416
1910	138,918,626
1920	186,294,333
1930	251,630,914

According to Lincoln the census of 1910 should net 138,918,626 people, but, like Jefferson, "Old Abe" was millions too high in his estimate. The latest census returns from Washington, subject to further correction, places the total at 91,972,266, which would show Lincoln's calculation to have overshot the mark by 46,946,260.

However, it is only fair to remember that Lincoln's estimates were based on the possibility of the war coming to a sudden termination after the people had learned of his intentions regarding the slave purchase. But the death struggle went forward relentlessly, and nothing was done toward carrying out the life-saving and humane policy advocated by the great president. Therefore the above decrease from his estimates must be allowed to his credit, since hundreds of thousands of the male population were killed outright on the battlefields, and others died later as a result of their wounds, or disease contracted through the privations they suffered. It was the flower of youth that was offered as sacrifice to the war-god by both north and south, and it is an interesting surmise as to what extent the contamination of the fratricidal strife decreased the population. A superficial estimate would easily make the loss at ten million, placing the population of 1910 at 101,972,266—or about 38,000,000 less than Lincoln's actual count.

The next and last president to show definite interest in the population problem was William McKinley. His remarks on the subject are historical, since he was the first of our chief executives to estimate the equation of population on the basis of the meaning of the signature of the nation, or the great seal of the United States.

In 1899, just prior to the census of 1900, President McKinley was the guest of Chicago. He was called upon to respond to the toast, "The Great Seal of the United States," and spoke in part as follows: "On the reverse side of the great seal of the United States authorized by congress June 20, 1782, and adopted as the seal of the United States of America after its formation under the federal constitution, is a pyramid, signifying strength and duration."

Having described the meanings of the additional emblem, the president continued: "In peace we have been signally blessed, and our progress has gone on unchecked and ever increasing in the intervening years. In boundless wealth of soil and mine and timber nature has favored us, while all races of men of every nationality and climate have contributed their good blood to make the nation what it is. From 3,929,214 in 1790, our population has grown to upward of 62,000,000 in 1890, and our estimated population today made by the governors of the states is 87,803,221."

"We have grown from 13 states to 45. We have annexed every variety of territory, from the coral reefs and coconut groves of Key West to the icy regions of northern Alaska. After dwelling on the immensity of the population and its future destiny, he concluded: "After 123 years the pyramid stands unbroken. It has had some severe shocks, but it remains immovable. It has endured the storms of war, only to be stronger. It stands firmer and gives greater promise of duration than when the fathers made it the symbol of their faith."

President McKinley was correct in stating that the founders of our nation adopted the design of an unfinished pyramid, over which was placed the eye of Providence, and beneath it the date 1776, with a later motto setting forth the idea of a "new order of things." But he omitted to mention that the reverse or pyramid side of the great seal was never engraved, and never employed as a part of the signature of the nation. Such is the case, however, and therefore the unfinished pyramid is an unknown factor in heraldic Americana.

The forefathers intended this device to mean that not any generation of Americans would see the apex or crest of population—that it would go on to eternity, and the cope-stones of our population's strength and republican triumphs be placed by divine and not human hands. It was a grand symbolic conception, but eagerness to possess a seal, and slowness in having it executed, changed our national signature from a seal emblematic to a seal emblematic, thus robbing later generations of a splendid emblem of power and numerical greatness.

Nothing illustrates the magnificent march of western civilization better than the discussion in congress immediately following the census of 1830, and the said discussion also portrays the progress in transportation, as well as the western spread of population. At that date a Mr. Smyth of Virginia,

while addressing the house of representatives regarding the advisability of lending aid to or showing interest in the region west of the Stony mountains—as the "Rockies" were then called—made the following assertions: "This federation of states can never be safely extended beyond the Stony mountains. I can conceive that mutual interest in the Mississippi valley may, because of common river facilities, help bind the people to the union; but beyond the mountains—I can see a few states formed just west and bordering on the Mississippi—but further west the federation system must not be attempted."

In the senate Mr. Dickerson of New Jersey also entered a vigorous protest in these words:

"The distance that a member of congress from the state of Oregon (all west of the Rocky mountains was then known as Oregon) would be obliged to travel in coming to the seat of government and returning home would be 9,200 miles. If he should travel at the rate of thirty miles a day it would require 306 days; allowing for Sundays forty-four, and it would amount to 350 days. This would allow the member a fortnight to rest himself at Washington before he should commence his journey home. It would be more expeditious, however, to come by water around Cape Horn, or to pass through Behring straits round the north coast of this continent to Baffin's bay, thence through Davis' straits to the Atlantic, and so on to Washington. It is true that this passage is not yet discovered, except on our maps, but it will be, as soon as Oregon becomes a state."

The concluding words of Mr. Dickerson's address were, of course, spoken in sarcastic vein. At the time of this unique argument the geographic center of the United States was at a point near Pittsburgh, while the center of population was at a point nineteen miles southwest of Moorfield, West Virginia. In eighty years the geographic center has been moved westward to a point northwest of the center of Kansas, while the center of population is at Nashville, Brown county, Indiana. Strange indeed are the changes which have taken place since 1830, and remarkable the transformation from the census of 1790—when the geographic center was near Washington city's present location, and the center of population marked as twenty-three miles east, not west, of the city of Baltimore.

Odd as it may seem, the movement of the center of population follows close to the old "Mason and Dixon's line," the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, which was established as early as 1763. This line was practically the imaginary division between the slave and free states.

John Randolph said: "This Mason and Dixon's line is the partition between those who make slavery profitable, and those who could not make it profitable," and ever afterward the line was referred to as the bounds of the slave and anti-slave states. The centers of population have traveled nearly parallel with it, an apt illustration of how closely balanced were the contending forces in the federal and anti-federal sentiments of 1861.

From 1790 to 1800 the center moved westward forty-one miles, landing it about Washington, which was practically the geographical center also. In 1810 the center shifted to forty miles northwest of the national capital; in 1820 it had moved fifty miles, locating sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Virginia. In 1830, traveling thirty-nine miles, we find it nineteen miles southwest of Moorfield, West Virginia; while in 1840, a jump of fifty-five miles places it sixteen miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va. In 1850, a move of fifty-five miles sets it twenty-three miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va. A remarkable journey of eighty-two miles in 1860 placed it twenty miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio; but the terrible intervention of the life-destroying civil war is seen in 1870, when it moved only forty-two miles, landing at forty-eight miles northwest of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1880 the center shifted to a point eight miles west of Cincinnati, after traveling fifty-eight miles. In 1890 it had gone west forty-eight miles, arriving twenty miles east of Columbus, Indiana; in 1900 it went but fifteen miles, landing at Wiggs, Indiana; and the official records of 1910 show the center of population located at Nashville, Brown county, Indiana.

In order to determine exactly how strong the nation is at present, and to get at an approximate estimate of our assembled under the Stars and Stripes, the government is now laboring with

indefatigable zeal to count and systematize the census of 1910. An army of experts is eagerly toiling to bring forth the figures in which not only Americans, but the world at large, is interested. Upon the result depends more than the average reader realizes. It is impossible for anyone to determine the influence the census figures will have upon the educational, political and religious interests of the people. These numerals will affect every state, county, city, town, village and hamlet in the union. The size of the United States senate, as well as many state senates, will be immediately enlarged, and in a few cases diminished. The national house of representatives and state assemblies will be bounded differently, and the internal outlines of the present map of our country will undergo most drastic alterations. Governors of certain states are anxiously anticipating subdivisions of their respective domains. Each fears the setting up of another state government on the east, west, north or south of his present undisputed territory. The size of our army, the strength of our navy, will be shaped into accord with the findings of the household of Uncle Sam.

Millions of books are being held over in the press until such time as the exact and official information of this census is made public. Absolutely nothing which the government does seems to have so far reaching a power, and exerts such an influence on the destinies of the nation as the taking of the census; and nothing is accepted with such calm indifference by the people concerned in its findings. Like the Passion Play, it is in evidence every ten years; and not unlike the business inventory which takes place every year, it establishes untold changes, causes many unforeseen alterations, and brings to the surface valuable details of both retrogression and progression.

Trivial and profound themes alike receive earnest attention. Even the oft recurring argument that the capitol of the United States is not centrally located will be thoroughly threshed out in many columns of space ere the official report of the census is sent broadcast through our land.

DECISION LEFT WITH JUDGE

International Tribunal Is Compared With Unsatisfactory Case of Hypnotism in Murder Trial.

P. J. Corcoran of the western aviation circuit said at a recent banquet in Salt Lake:

"The international tribunal has decided against us in the Grahame White claim. Well, that international tribunal is always unsatisfactory, anyway. It is almost as bad as the hypnotist in the murder trial."

"In the days when hypnotism figured in every murder trial, a famous hypnotist offered to hypnotize the prisoner and get a confession out of him. This offer was accepted."

"Accordingly, after a thrilling scene in the courtroom, the accused man fell back stiffly in a trance, the hypnotist ceased the weird movements of his white hands, and there was a tense pause."

"Well," said the judge in a low voice, "you've hypnotized him, haven't you? What are you waiting for?" "I am waiting," the hypnotist answered, "till you tell me whether I'm to make him confess that he did it or make him confess that he didn't."

An Eye for Composition.

An artist in Chicago tells of a woman in that town, who, with her maid, went to purchase a still-life picture for her dining room. She selected a canvas on which were painted a bunch of flowers, a pie cut in two, and a roil, and was about to pay \$25 for it, when her maid approached to whisper in her ear.

"Excuse me, ma'am," said the servant, "but you are making a bad bargain. I saw a picture very much like this sold the other day for \$15."

"And was it as good as this?" "Better, ma'am. There was a good deal more pie in it."—Lippincott's.

Would Compel Housework.

Frau Woerner is the German suffragist who would make a course in housework compulsory for every German girl, just as military training is compulsory for the boys. She is trying to interest the men in the project by telling them that they will reap the benefit, as all the German housewives will soon be good cooks.

Quit Whining.

Do you whine? Do you find fault with everything and everybody? Then make an effort to quit it. You are not only harming others, but what is worse for a selfish person of your stamp, you are harming yourself.—Atchison Globe.

IS EPILEPSY CONQUERED?

New York Physicians Have Many Cures to Their Credit.

New York, April 4.—Advices from every direction fully confirm previous reports that the remarkable treatment for epilepsy being administered by the consulting physicians of the Dr. Waterman Institute is achieving wonderful results. Old and stubborn cases have been greatly benefited and many patients claim to have been entirely cured.

Persons suffering from epilepsy should write at once to Dr. Waterman Institute, 122 East 25th st., Branch G3, New York, for a supply of the remedy, which is being distributed gratuitously.

"The heart is a small thing, but desirous great matters; it is not sufficient for a life's dinner, yet the world is not sufficient for it."—Hugo.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-POWDER. The Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes for tired, aching feet. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere. See. *Picture substitutor.* For FREE trial package, address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

What we are doing speaks with greater force than what we are saying.—Royston.

Household troubles; Headache, Toothache, Earache, Stomach ache. Hamlin's Wizard Oil cures these aches and pains so why don't you keep a bottle in the house.

Men astonish themselves far more than they astonish their friends.

CHANGE IN WOMAN'S LIFE

Made Safe by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Grantville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved worth mountains of gold to me, as it restored my health and strength. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter."—Mrs. CHAS. BARCLAY, R.F.D., Grantville, Vt.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than 30 years it has been curing woman's ills such as inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains and nervous prostration, and it is unequalled for carrying women safely through the period of change of life.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write for her advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief, they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Bilelessness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Beaumont



Don't Buy a Common Refrigerator

It will soon become a vile smelling, disgusting thing. Get a free booklet (ditto) Ask for it.

Buy the Leonard Cleanable. Lined with real porcelain enamel on sheet steel, all one piece. Not a crack or crevice for germs to hide. You can't break, scratch or mar it, easily cleaned as a china dish, nine ways to save for odorless, sanitary and durable, cheapest in the end. We sell direct where we have no dealer. Write today for catalog, booklet and free samples of the porcelain lining.

GRAND RAPIDS REFRIGERATOR CO. 153 Clyde Park Avenue Grand Rapids, Mich.

FAULTY METABOLISM AS A COMMON CAUSE OF DISEASE. Is the subject discussed in Bulletin No. 1 of the Shafer Psychological Laboratory. The Bulletin is sent free on request and will prove interesting to everyone in Palm and Foot Health. Address: John F. Shafer, M. D. 457 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

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THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1911

Good advice is cheap—at any price.

A jewel of a wife is a valuable asset
to any man.Many marry as an investment and
find it a failure.Popularity is often bought, but no
one ever sold any.When you steal, steal enough to dignify
the crime.Exaggerating the truth does not
make it more truthful.The man who marries money gets a
treasurer of a wife.A man who runs his head off is not
always a rapid thinker.A man never falls into love from slipping
on a banana peel.The man who tries to keep away
from work has a hard job.A man just naturally gets down on
his knees to the girl he worships.How plausible they seem when we
hear good things about ourselves.The only thing nicer than a pretty
girl is one with good sense.We almost expect the unexpected to
happen much oftener than it does.It is not a good memory that remem-
bers all the mean things it hears.The greatest spendthrifts are those
who spend all their time for pleasure.The boy's idea of a hero contains
many attributes which he can find in
himself.The mediocre man who does things
gets ahead of the man with latent
ability.A debt of love draws compound inter-
est computed twice every fifteen
seconds.Unselfish people keep lots of things
for themselves—for instance, their
troubles.Lots of people can't express what
they think—and too many don't think
what they say.Experience is one of the expensive
things in this world that never de-
preciates in value.When a person does not care whether
he lives or dies, he is not usually at
peace with the world.This idea of putting your wife on an
allowance sounds too cold-blooded—be-
sides there is a cheaper way.A woman's imagination is much more
vivid than a man's—otherwise they
wouldn't love us the way they did.If a girl really cares about your in-
timacies with some other one, you can
be sure you have a good show yet.When a man asks you to have a drink,
don't answer him—just keep your
mouth shut—and you will never over-
drink.A woman takes an awful chance in
proposing to a man, but opportunity
knocks at your heart but once—some-
times.A man often makes fun of a woman
for not reasoning things out—when,
perchance, that is all that keeps peace
in the family.A girl doesn't need any reason for
getting married, and quite often doesn't
use any, which is fortunate for the
male fraternity.The millionaire who gives thousands
to charity is not always as much of a
Christian as the man who supports his
family on \$12 a week.Just as soon as a man gets a dollar's
worth of stock in a million-dollar con-
cern he begins to see where the corpora-
tion is weak on management.There is no greater friendship than
that existing between two women who
can see nothing in one another to talk
disparaging about to a mutual friend.

Highway Treasurer's Report.

Statement by Chas. Blunt, Highway Treasurer of
Towship No. 16 Range 10 of the 84 P. M. in the
County of Lake and State of Illinois, of the amount
of public funds received and expended by him
during the fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of
March, 1911, showing the amount of public funds
on hand at the commencement of said fiscal year,
the amount of public funds received and from
what sources received, the amount of public funds
expended and for what purpose expended, during
said fiscal year, ending as aforesaid. The said
Chas. Blunt, being duly sworn, deposes and says
that the following statement by him subscribed,
is true and correct. P. O. Address, Antioch, Ill.

CHAS. BLUNT.

FUNDS RECEIVED AND FROM WHAT SOURCES RE-
CEIVED.Amount of public funds on hand at the com-
mencement of the fiscal year, commencing the 1st
day of April, 1910:

Balance on hand April 1, 1910.....\$3868 07

Sept 12 Received from F. E. Ames.....826 77

Mich 20 Received from Walter Taylor.....1702 12

" 20 Received from Walter Taylor.....202 70

" 20 Received from Walter Taylor.....119 19

Total.....\$6726 85

FUNDS EXPENDED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE EX-
PENDED.

1910

April 1 Paid Harry B. Smith repairing

Davis bridge and culvert.....\$ 4 00

" 1 Paid F. B. Kessler Gravel on

Tract No. 1.....18 45

" 1 Paid Chas. Webb for nails and

sand.....2 69

" 6 Paid Eugene Hawkins for 90 loads

of gravel.....9 00

" 6 Paid Frank Johnson for hauling

two loads of gravel on Spafford

bridge.....1 75

" 6 P. K. Blunt man and team grad-

ing one day.....4 00

" 6 Paid Chas. Harbaugh for sewer

pipe.....4 20

" 20 Lincoln Garwood labor on Chan-

nel Lake road.....5 00

" 20 Samuel Garwood digging out big

tree and removing same.....3 00

" 20 Frank E. Runyard gravel and

plank.....2 50

May 10 Aug. Quendenfeld grading two days

man and team.....8 00

" 10 E. O. Hawkins grading and re-

pairing bridge.....15 00

" 10 Percy Dibble grading and putting

new tongue in gravel road.....12 00

" 10 W. L. Belter for putting in new

sluice.....2 00

" 10 Christ Sorenson for hauling grav-

el two days.....8 00

" 10 Charles F. Richards for repairing

two bridges.....3 25

" 18 Alex. M. McDougall interest on

note of \$180 given by the com-

missioners.....30 00

" 18 Alex. M. McDougall \$180 to be

paid as principal on note of

\$180.....800 00

" 24 Paid Victor Chian for leveling

road.....4 00

June 7 Frank Dunn for ten days grading

with engine at 10.00 per day.....100 00

" 13 Clayton King man and team grad-

ing half day.....2 00

" 13 Barney Treiger man and team

grading one day.....4 00

" 17 Frank Stewart for grading and

grading 1 1/2 days and 50c for

blowing out stump.....11 50

" 21 Paid Charles Cestevine for level-

ing tile.....1 50

" 21 William Store 4 days grading with

engine and man 4 days.....48 00

" 28 L. Palmer man and team two

days work on road.....10 00

" 28 Charles F. Richards 21 days grad-

ing at \$8 a day.....63 00

" 28 Paid Guy Johnson for labor on

road.....1 00

" 28 Paid Edward Bartlett for labor on

road.....1 00

" 28 Charles R. Runyard grading and

filling on Sylvan road.....42 00

" 28 A. Norman grading and filling on

Sylvan road.....40 50

" 28 N. S. Pullen hauling gravel on

Sylvan road.....5 00

July 2 Frank Dunn 11 1/2 days with engine

grading and filling on road.....117 00

" 15 Paid Chas. Harbaugh for eight

bridge plank.....10 25

" 15 Peter K. Blunt grading four days

and hauling gravel one-half

day.....18 00

" 15 G. P. Sorenson hauling plank and

repairing bridge.....2 00

" 15 Fred B. Runyard grading road

and repairing Davis bridge.....10 00

" 15 Coffeyville Imp. and Mfg. Co. for

road drag.....10 00

" 15 Illinois Corrugated Metal Co. for

two large iron culverts.....66 00

" 15 William Nuttman grading 4 days

and repairing bridge less 1 50

delinquent tax collected 1500.....15 10

" 15 Ben Burke hauling plank and re-

pairing bridge.....8 25

Aug. 8 Joseph Panowski blacksmithing

repairing grader etc.....6 91

" 8 Scott LeVoy for material and put-

ting in bridge.....1 00

" 8 John Cobb assistance in putting

in Cribbo bridge.....1 00

" 13 Fred L. Hatch tile and putting in

same on road all farm.....5 70

" 13 Charles F. Richards repairing two

bridges on Selvis road.....2 75

" 16 D. Nelson hauling plank and re-

pairing bridge.....4 00

" 18 C. N. Carpenter supply Co. for 4

Panama Jr. levers.....150 00

" 24 C. N. Carpenter supply Co. for 1

Panama leveler.....40 00

" 24 William Kelly extras and repairs

to the road grader.....83 50

" 31 Ben Burke hauling for plank and

work on two bridges.....2 00

" 31 W. Rinear for hauling plank and

work on Chan and D bridge.....6 00

" 31 A. P. Little for grading and haul-

ing gravel.....47 55

" 31 Paul C. E. Blunt cash paid out for

spikes.....70 00

Sept. 7 C. F. Richards to Winter & Sons

for drain tile.....99 00

" 7 Paul Williams Bros. for hauling

committee report.....1 06

" 7 Paul Chas. Webb for hauling grav-

el.....95 00

" 7 Paul Richard Kay freight on Pan-

ama graders.....70 00

" 7 Paul Goodrich Lumber Co. for

lumber.....175 71

" 7 Paul Tiffany & Felter for hard-

ware and coal.....86 17

" 7 Charles E. Blunt commission

826 77 delinquent tax collected.....16 53

" 12 Paid Chas. Harbaugh for lum-

ber.....17 49

" 15 Chas. Taylor for team work and

furnishing tile.....10 48

" 15 Abe Smith for laying drain tile on

road.....8 50

" 15 Otto Hanke hauling plank and re-

pairing two bridges.....8 00

" 20 Geo. Huter furnishing boards and

painting signs for Davis bridge.....9 40

" 28 Wm. Walker hauling lumber and

repairing bridge.....9 00

Oct. 6 John Dupre for building 4 con-

crete bridges on Antioch and

Lake Villa road.....237 00

" 6 Mort Miller for grading and fill-

ing to Austin Co.....8 00

" 19 Frank Dunn engine and team

working 98 50 and repairing of

bridge 16 00 total.....114 50

" 19 Paid C. E. Blunt for stationery

and stamps.....2 00

" 25 Charles F. Richards grading and

repairing bridge.....14 50

" 25 Herb Sheehan team work on An-

tioch and Loon Lake road.....40 00

" 25 Joe Rhymer team work on An-

tioch and Loon Lake road.....62 50

" 25 Geo. Wedge team work on An-

tioch and Loon Lake road.....7 00

" 25 Nelson Pullen for labor on Loon

Lake road.....24 00

" 25 Charles F. Richards for hauling

grader on Antioch and Loon

Lake road.....15 00

" 31 Earl Wedge team work on An-

tioch and Loon Lake road.....2 50

Nov. 8 Chas. Harbaugh for planks and

etc for bridge.....6 40

" 18 Herbert Sheehan man and team

etc on road south of Kidd's

corners.....50 00

" 18 Dan Sheehan man and team 6 days

on road.....30 00

" 18 Thomas Kidd man and team 7

days on road.....35 00

" 18 William McCarthy man and team

on road 7 days.....35 00

" 18 Lewis Coon holding scraper 7

days 14 00 teams 2 days 10 00.....24 00

" 21 Charles Colgrove work on dump

Antioch and Loon Lake road 7

days.....14 00

" 21 H. Fox for shoveling gravel An-

tioch pit 7 days.....14 00

" 21 William Kemple shoveling gravel

Antioch pit 7 days.....14 00

" 21 Ed Bartlett for shoveling gravel 7

days.....14 00

" 21 Ony Hough shoveling gravel

4 days.....8 00

" 21 Charles Alvers hauling gravel An-

tioch and Loon Lake road.....27 50

" 21 Frank Chian hauling gravel An-

tioch and Loon Lake road.....22 50

" 21 Chas. F. Richards dressing road

Antioch and Loon road.....2 50

" 21 Ed Proctor shoveling gravel Anti-

och and Loon road.....4 00

" 21 Richd. K. Hough 1 day.....8 00

" 21 W. E. Drom cleaning pit and haul-

ing gravel Antioch and Loon

Lake road.....82 50

" 21 Frank Dunn hauling gravel Anti-

och and Loon Lake road 6 days

.....80 00

" 21 Joe Rhymer hauling gravel Anti-

och and Loon Lake road 6 days

.....80 00

" 21 Henry Grimm hauling gravel 6

days.....82 00

" 21 Drom Bros. repairing bridge and

grading on Sylvan road.....29 00

" 21 Barney Naborn plowing, grading

and hauling gravel on Channel

road.....59 50

" 21 Charles Taylor man and team two

days grading Spafford bridge.....10 00

" 21 Ony Hough man and team two

days grading Spafford

bridge.....10 00

" 21 Lewis Coon two and one-half days

grading on Spafford bridge.....12 50

" 23 W. E. Drom team work on fill-

ings, Haycock's Lanes and Ben

hills etc.....61 00

Dec. 6 W. Drom for two men and two

teams on road south of Kidd's

corners.....40 00

" 6 C. Wertz man and team 4 days

Lake road.....20 00

" 6 E. Wedge 4 days man and team

Antioch and Loon Lake road.....20 00

" 6 Henry Messager 4 days man and

team on Antioch and Loon Lake

road.....20 00

" 6 Frank Dunn 4 days man and team

Local Announcements and the Elgin Butter Market

F. D. BATTERSHALL
General Merchandise Grav

112 Genesee St, Waukegan 11

GROCERIES		DRY GOODS		FOOTWEAR	
21 lbs. granulated sugar...	\$1.00	Standard prints 15 yds. for...	.60	\$2.75 men's 2 buckle sock overs.....	2.00
Ceresota flour bbl. lots, sks	1.35	7 spools of thread, coarse numbers .....	.25	2.50 men's 2 buckle sock overs.....	1.85
9 bars Lenox soap .....	.25	2 balls knitting cotton .....	.05	2.50 men's 1 buckle felt overs.....	1.80
7 bars Galvanic soap .....	.22	2 papers safety pins .....	.02	2.25 men's 1 buckle felt overs.....	1.65
16 bars Swifts Pride soap .....	.25	12½c Lonsdale bleached mus- lin, yard .....	.09	1.65 men's 1 buckle artie 1.25 men's 1 buckle artie	1.35 .85
12 bars Calumet Family soap .....	.25	10c Hope bleached muslin yd.	.07½	Men's storm rubbers .....	.65
10 pkgs Argo starch .....	.25	Pepperell R unbleached mus- lin, yard .....	.06½	4.00 men's shoes	3.00
2 pkgs Yeast Foam or		9-4 Pepperell unbleached mus- lin yard .....	.21	3.50 " "	2.75
Magic Yeast .....	.05	Fancy table oil cloth, yd .....	.12½	3.00 " "	2.25
10c bottle of pickles .....	.06	1.00 wool dress goods, yd .....	.80	First quality men's rubber boots.....	3.40
10c bottle of olives .....	.07	75c " " " " .....	.55		
5 lbs. domino sugar .....	.40	60c " " " " .....	.45		
2 pks. Cream of Wheat .....	.25	15c percales, yd .....	.12½		
Large Postum Cereal .....	.18	15c gingham, yd .....	.12½		
4 bars Palm Olive soap .....	.25				
10 bars Napha soap .....	.25				
4 large cans mustard sar- dines .....	.30				
2 cans Eagle milk .....	.25				

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Teacher Has Never Whipped a Pupil



SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Nearly 90 years old, with 48 years of teaching to her credit, Mrs. Mary S. Boyd, the pioneer school teacher of the Ozarks is still engaged in instilling into the minds of youth the first elements of learning in one of Springfield's public schools.

"If there is one thing in the American public school of which I disapprove," Mrs. Boyd tells her friends, "it is corporal punishment."

"I remember very distinctly how, when a young girl going to school in a log cabin schoolhouse, I sat in my seat, frozen with terror, whenever the schoolmaster chastised an unruly pupil. Even when I was nearly grown, the sight of a pupil being punished made me feel sick and faint. How greatly I feared the slender birch switch, a whole bundle of which stood in the schoolroom."

"I began teaching school in Springfield in 1862, before the terrible war had begun. I have trained probably four generations from that time to this—and have seen from a teacher's

standpoint, all their little traits and peculiarities. Boys and girls of today do not get the physical punishment that was administered to their parents and grandparents. And I sincerely believe the modern child can be managed better without it. My views on this subject are firm, and never in all of my experience have I ever chastised one of my pupils."

Mrs. Boyd's control over her scholars was clearly demonstrated at the burning of the Mary S. Boyd Public School building, named in her honor, a few weeks ago. Soon after the fire was discovered she marshalled her pupils who, at her command, marched from the building in an orderly manner, leaving books and wraps behind. Had it not been for the masterly handling there would undoubtedly have been a great loss of life among the four hundred or more children in the building.

As Mrs. Boyd converses, her eyes sparkle like those of a 16-year-old girl, and looking into their depths one would never imagine themselves looking at one whose hair has long since turned gray. Her face, though slightly furrowed, is marked with wrinkles caused by smiles, and is still fresh and rosy. "The love of work has discovered for her the true 'fountain of youth,' the elixir of which does not allow her spirit to become old, even though her body has become frail."

Scotch Lassie Sails as a Stowaway



NEW YORK.—The first woman stowaway to come to this port in many years was brought in from Glasgow on the Anchor liner Columbia. She is Scotch, 18 years old, and her name is Annie McKean. The lassie's presence was discovered three days out from Glasgow, and she was taken at once before Captain Wadsworth.

She was not even a wee bit afraid, and told her story with the unconcern of a professional stowaway. The first question asked by the skipper was why she had boarded the Columbia without a ticket. That was easily explained. She tossed it off in a sentence. She had no intention of sailing for America.

"It was like this, ye ken," said Annie calmly. "Mrs. David McDowell of Glasgow and her five wee bairns were a sailin' for New York. Her mon was to join her at Moville. She needed help with the bairns and luggage, an' I went along as far as Moville."

"Well, why did you not get off at

Moville when we stopped there?" asked Captain Wadsworth.

"Weel, when we got there," replied Annie, seriously, "I was so awfu' sick from the pitchin' o' the ship that I really didna take time to think o' goin' ashore."

"Some one would have helped you ashore," said the skipper.

"Weel, I didna even think o' that," returned Annie.

There was only one thing that Annie McKean did think of during her season of forgetfulness, and that was the fact, pleasing to her, that David McDowell did not join his wife aboard the Columbia at Moville.

It occurred to Annie, merely as an afterthought, that inasmuch as Mrs. McDowell had tickets for herself and husband and children, and inasmuch as Mr. McDowell did not appear at Moville, it would not be well for his ticket to go "vacant" over the Atlantic. So Annie assumed that she might travel on the transportation of the missing "mon."

When the Columbia docked the skipper sent the stowaway to Ellis Island, where the immigration officials will probably deport her.

Mrs. McDowell and her five children also face deportation. They have no means of support, and are likely to become public charges.

Mexico City a Port of Missing Men



MEXICO CITY.—Mexico is becoming known in the United States as a port of missing men and a considerable part of the official correspondence of the American consulate here is answering inquiries about men who have wandered from homes in the states and are supposed to be in this revolution-ridden land.

Within a year over two hundred cases of missing Americans supposed to be in Mexico have been reported to the consul-general.

Among the recent cases reported was the disappearance of Mrs. Martha Flanagan of Jefferson City, Mo. She is 74 years old and her friends have notified Consul-General Guyant that she came to Mexico several months ago and disappeared.

G. W. Clark of Fairpoint, S. D., lived here for a couple of years and wrote home regularly. The letters ceased to

arrive. His friends in Monterey missed him, but what became of him has never been learned.

Walter B. Scott of Bluff Roads, Kan., is being anxiously sought by relatives. He started for Mexico a year ago, but never reached here so far as known.

The most peculiar disappearance case on record here is that of a young business man from Illinois who accidentally learned the location of a mine while touring this country. Leaving his trunk at a hotel and without saying a word to any of his companions, he slipped away to the mountains and found the mine. He remained there and went through a siege of mountain fever which left him apparently not much the worse except a peculiar lapse of memory about his former life in Illinois. He prospered in mining operations and remained in the mountains for a couple of years, being given up for dead in the meantime by his friends.

It became necessary for him to go to the city where he had left his trunk. When he walked into the hotel he was recognized by attaches, and narration of the story cleared his mind. He wired at once to his family that he was all right.

Bedrooms Bad Form in Kansas City



KANSAS CITY, MO.—The style of domestic architecture in Kansas City has changed entirely in the past year or two, say architects, on account of the prevalent habit of sleeping out of doors. It is a veritable return to the open-air life that is animating the people. Sleeping out of doors is not a fad in this city; it is a custom as firmly entrenched as eating breakfast, although not yet so common.

The desire for open air does not stop with sleeping. There are families in Kansas City that throughout the summer live in the open air—eating, sleeping and visiting. Whether at work or play, everything is done out of doors. Such a family lives at 3534 Campbell street, the Swifts. J. C. Swift, a fur-

mer president of the Livestock Exchange, four years ago began to sleep on his porch. At the time he built only a makeshift over his rear porch, where he could place a cot. But as he began to feel better upon awaking in the morning after a restful night, he resolved to live more in the open air.

An open-air dining room was added to the ground floor and the sleeping room was made permanent. Mrs. Swift said:

"When Mr. Swift began to sleep in the open air four years ago he was the only one in this block who embraced the fad. He liked it so well that our neighbors took up the idea and now of the 10 houses in the block only three are without sleeping porches. Many have sun parlors in addition."

In addition to the sleeping porch most of the houses under construction in Kansas City have a sun parlor. It is usually built on the first floor, with windows to enclose it on three sides during the winter. In the warm weather the glass is removed and screens substituted.

CONGRESS IS OFF

EXTRA SESSION CALLED BY
PRESIDENT TAFT IS
BEGUN.

DEMOCRATS CONTROL HOUSE

Many New Faces Seen in Both Bodies
—Champ Clark Elected Speaker
—James R. Mann Given
Minority Honor.

Washington.—Promptly at noon Tuesday the Sixty-second congress convened in extraordinary session in accordance with the call of President Taft. The opening ceremonies were witnessed by a crowd that taxed the capacity of the legislative halls, the chief interest naturally centering in the house, where for the first time in years the Democratic party is in control.

The political complexion of the two branches of congress are as follows: House—Democrats, 228; Republicans, 160; Socialist, 1; vacancies, 2 (Ninth Iowa and Second Pennsylvania districts).

Senate—Republicans, 60; Democrats, 41; vacancy, 1 (from Colorado). Roll calls in the two branches show remarkable changes from the last session. In the house the Democrats have a gain of fifty-four members and the Republicans a loss of fifty-five.

Alexander McDowell, clerk of the house in the Sixty-first congress, called the representatives to order, and after the chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, had invoked the divine blessing on the proceedings, the members of the house, advancing in groups, took the oath and resumed their seats full fledged legislators for their country.

Then everyone sat up and took notice, for the business of electing a speaker and other officers was next on the program. Of course it had been all settled in advance by the Democratic caucus of Saturday, but it was interesting, nevertheless, and when Champ Clark of Missouri was nominated to fill the chair in which "Uncle Joe" Cannon had sat for eight years, his name was greeted with an outburst of applause that made him flush with pleasure. For the Republicans James R. Mann of Illinois was nominated, as Mr. Cannon had declined the honor. Mr. Mann also was warmly applauded. The vote, on strict party lines, resulted in the election of Mr. Clark, and Mr. Mann became the leader of the minority.

The other officers, selected by the caucus, were elected as follows:

Clerk—South Trimble, Kentucky.

Sergeant-at-arms—U. S. Jackson, Indiana.

Doorkeeper—Joseph J. Slinnott, Virginia.

Postmaster—William M. Dunbar, Georgia.

Chaplain—Rev. Henry N. Couden, Michigan.

Vice-President Sherman was in his accustomed place as presiding officer of the senate and the proceedings there were as usual conducted with dignity.

PEOPLE WIN IN COAL CASE

Supreme Court Decides Anthracite Roads Have Evaded "Commodities Clause" of Hepburn Law.

Washington.—The anthracite coal roads suffered a defeat in the United States Supreme court when that tribunal handed down a decision in the case of the government against the Lehigh Valley Railroad company.

The effect of the ruling will be that Lehigh and other anthracite roads must sell their coal lands. The immediate outcome of the decision will be that the government will be given another opportunity to enjoin the Lehigh from carrying coal from its own mines in alleged violation of the "commodities clause" of the Hepburn law. The "commodities" clause made it unlawful for a railroad to transport in interstate commerce any commodity produced by it, or in which it might own or have any interest, with certain exceptions.

The attempt to put the ban on "cut rates" in proprietary medicines in this country received the unqualified disapproval of the Supreme court.

That tribunal declined, in an opinion by Justice Hughes, to give its aid to such an attempt on the ground that it would afford the manufacturers of medicine an unlawful monopoly.

The question of the right of a manufacturer to control the price of his article to the consumer arose in a suit begun by the Dr. Miles Medicine company of Elkhart, Ind., against a wholesale dealer in medicines in Cincinnati, O., John D. Park & Sons company.

The manufacturer sought to enjoin the Cincinnati firm from inducing dealers, who had procured medicines from the manufacturer, to sell it in violation of a contract with the manufacturer and from selling medicines procured in this way at "cut rates."

Whitelaw Reid's Early Friend Dead. Indianapolis, Ind.—John J. Henderson, aged eighty-one, who is given the credit for starting Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain, on the road to fame, died at the home of his daughter Monday after a long illness.

Lightning in Snow Burns House. Muscatine, Ia.—In the midst of a snow storm Monday lightning struck the residence of C. C. Spring and the dwelling was burned. Members of the household were stunned.

\$3.50 RECIPE CURES WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY
TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAIN-
ING, SWELLING, ETC.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys
and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stiffness and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the dependency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a QUICK RECOVERY, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you \$3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-250 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power. It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

Has Cardinal Gibbons' Approval.

Cardinal Gibbons, the highest authority of the Roman Catholic church in America, has expressed his approval of Tuberculosis day, which is to be observed by the churches of the United States on or about April 30, and of the general organized anti-tuberculosis campaign, according to a report of an interview made public by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The interview was granted by his eminence to H. Wirt Steele, executive secretary of the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, and Dr. Charles O'Donovan, one of the leading physicians of Baltimore. The cardinal expressed his entire sympathy with the plan of the Tuberculosis day movement and endorsed the program both of the Maryland association and of the national association.

SCALES ALL OVER HER BODY

"About three years ago I was affected by white scales on my knees and elbows. I consulted a doctor who treated me for ringworm. I saw no change and consulted a specialist and he claimed I had psoriasis. I continued treatments under him for about six months until I saw scales breaking out all over my body save my face. My scalp was affected, and my hair began to fall. I then changed doctors to no avail. I went to two hospitals and each wanted to make a study of the case and seemed unable to cure it or assure me of a cure. I tried several patent medicines and was finally advised by a friend who has used Cuticura on her children since their birth, to purchase the Cuticura Remedies. I purchased a cake of Soap, the Ointment and the Resolvent. After the first application the itching was allayed.

"I am still using the Soap and Ointment and now feel that none other is good enough for my skin. The psoriasis has disappeared and I everywhere feel better. My hands were so disfigured before using the Cuticura Remedies that I had to wear gloves all the time. Now my body and hands are looking fine." (Signed) Miss Sara Burnett, 2135 Fitzwater St., Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1910.

Cuticura Soap (25c) and Cuticura Ointment (50c) are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., 135 Columbus Ave., Boston, for free book on affections of the skin and scalp.

Every church preaches louder by its square dealing than by its high shouting.

Better general health is sure to follow the use of the natural Herb laxative, Garfield Tea. It corrects constipation.

Think all you speak, but speak not all you think.—Delaware.

Up-Set Sick Feeling

that follows taking a dose of castor oil, salts or calomel, is about the worst you can endure—Ugh—it gives one the creeps. You don't have to have it—CASCARETS move the bowels—tone up the liver—without these bad feelings. Try them.

CASCARETS are a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.



COUPON IN EACH PACKAGE

Itching Piles Permanently Cured by a Jar of Resinol Ointment.

About three weeks since I was suffering agony from itching piles, I got a sample jar of Resinol Ointment and after bathing with warm water and applying the Resinol, I was in a few days entirely relieved of the itching and believe I am permanently cured. W. W. Evans, Carrollton, Ky. Resinol Ointment is sold by all druggists.

Occasionally or often people lead a man to believe they admire him when in reality they are only trying to work him.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules.

It is a great thing to be trusted, but it is a far higher thing to be worthy of trust.—Henry Lee.

To restore a normal action to liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels, take Garfield Tea, the mild Herb laxative. All druggists.

There are used in the British army 23,500 horseshoes every month.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Go to sleep without supper, but rise without debt.—Talmud.



The DE LAVAL was the pioneer. It was first in the field and for over thirty years it has maintained its leadership against any and all comers.

The DE LAVAL has always been the acknowledged leader in making cream separator improvements. Its development has revolutionized the dairy business and done more than anything else to make dairying profitable.

So completely is the superiority of the DE LAVAL recognized by creamerymen and those who make the separation of cream and making of butter a business, that 98% OF THE WORLD'S CREAMERIES USE THE DE LAVAL TO THE EXCLUSION OF ALL OTHER MAKES.

In cleanness of skimming, quality of cream separated, ease of operation, simplicity of construction and durability the DE LAVAL is in a class all by itself.

The more you know about cream separators the more you will appreciate its superiority, and whether or not you start with one SOONER OR LATER YOU WILL BUY A DE LAVAL.

Before you buy a cream separator be sure and see the local DE LAVAL agent.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

105-107 BROADWAY NEW YORK

173-177 WILLIAM STREET MONTREAL

29 E. MADISON STREET CHICAGO

14 & 10 PRINCES STREET WINNIPEG

DRUM & SACRAMENTO STS. SAN FRANCISCO

1010 WESTERN AVENUE SEATTLE

FOR PINK EYE

Cures the skin and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses, or sent express paid, by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, INDIANA

W. L. DOUGLAS

ESTAB. 1878 \$2.50 \$3.50 \$4.50 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas shoes cost more to make than ordinary shoes, because higher grade leathers are used and selected with greater care. These are the reasons why W. L. Douglas shoes are guaranteed to hold their shape, last and fit better and wear longer than any other shoes you can buy.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom, which guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES CLAIMED TO BE "JUST AS GOOD"

If your dealer cannot supply you with the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes, write for Mail Order Catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W. L. Douglas, 145 Spark St., Brockton, Mass. \$2.00, \$2.50 & \$3.00

BOYS' SHOES

Miss Bangs and Miss Whiton's School for Girls

WITHIN EASY ACCESS of all parts of the city, and of the great libraries and museums. Opportunity given for attendance at public entertainments of educational and artistic value.

THOROUGH AND CONSERVATIVE TRAINING, moral, intellectual and physical, with expert supervision in every department, thus insuring definite and certain results.

FACULTY LARGE, each teacher a specialist; and pupils assured the individual attention adapted to their respective needs.

PRIMARY, PREPARATORY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS; also a unique department known as the UPPER HOUSE, for graduate and special students desiring to spend the winter in New York in a congenial social atmosphere, under the most favorable conditions for culture of social graces and for intelligent advancement. The UPPER HOUSE is in a large degree free from the ordinary restrictions of a school.

BEST ADVANTAGES of New York available for the study of Music, Art, Elocution, Languages and Dancing.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES. Special attention given with the object of promoting health, grace and ease of motion and repose of manner. The gymnastic exercises are in charge of a graduate of Dr. Sargent, of Cambridge, Mass. GYMNASIUM CAMP in New Hampshire.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SCHOOL has been so pronounced that it has received the highest commendation of the leading educators of the country as well as of the highest officials of the U. S. Government; Miss Bangs and Miss Whiton refer by permission to the presidents of ten colleges and universities and to President and Mrs. Taft, Ex-Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks, Ex-President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and the Chief Justice.

CHew AND SMOKE

MAILPOUCH TOBACCO

"TREAT YOURSELF to the BEST"

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Galacy, Ill.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

MILLBURN

David Young transacted business in Chicago Monday.

George Anderson of Lake Forest was a business caller here Friday.

Miss Inez Collock of Chicago visited Saturday and Sunday with the home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Buss and son Jas. of Burlington, Wis., visited several days with the latter's aunt, Mrs. George Jamieson.

Miss Helen Safford returned Tuesday to Wheaton college, Wheaton, Ill. Rev. A. W. Safford accompanied her as far as Chicago.

M. F. Phelps of Chicago, in the interest of the local option movement, had charge of the church services here Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wells spent Sunday with Mrs. Wells' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patch, at Russell.

Rev. George Mitchell of St. Joseph, Mo., spent Thursday here looking after his farm and calling on friends.

Miss Alice Jamieson of Chicago visited Saturday and Sunday with her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. George Jamieson.

The C. E. society will hold a business meeting at the home of A. H. Stewart, Friday evening, April 7. Everyone interested, come.

The party given by the young ladies class at A. K. Bain's Friday evening, was well attended and a fine time reported by all.

His First Day in School.

It was a country school. A small, bright-faced boy had just been enrolled, and this was his first day. The teacher pointed out a desk for him, and gave him a lesson to study. He took his seat, propped his knees up against the desk, with his feet swinging down underneath, and soon became absorbed in his lesson. He became so absorbed, in fact, that he forgot he was in school, and presently he puckered up his lips and whistled, first softly and then quite shrilly. The teacher laid down his pen in amazement, and cried sharply: "Who is that whistling?" The small boy looked up quickly, and then said, innocently: "That was me. Didn't you know I could whistle?"

BRISTOL

E. M. Bishop is confined to his bed with a bad case of cold and grippe.

Mrs. Frank Gilbert visited her father at Hebron several days this week.

William Hartwig of Kenosha was an over Sunday visitor with his parents here.

Mrs. Charles Miller and daughter, Marie, visited in Chicago the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Benson of Genoa Junction visited at W. C. Bacon's Saturday and Sunday.

R. Wilson of Union Grove was greeting old friends on the streets here Saturday evening.

Harry Castle came out to see his father last Friday who was on the sick list, but is some better at this writing.

The Bowman Dairy company are now receiving about 23,000 pounds of milk daily, which is bottled for the Chicago market.

The north school is closed this week by order of the school board on account of case of scarlet fever in the Jones family.

The long looked for rain has come at last. The snow of Sunday and heavy rain of Tuesday filled the cisterns and soaked up things in general.

Miss Florence Murdoch, who is attending school at Oshkosh, accompanied by a lady friend spent the fore part of the week with her parents.

F. J. Parker loaded a car of emigrant movables and horses for Crosby, Texas, last Friday, bidding old friends good bye, leaving on the afternoon train.

George Bolton, who began work in the Bowman plant here April 14, received a bad cut on the arm by a piece of broken glass, and as a result is laid up for a few days.

Knows Better Now.

Teacher—Tommy, you should have known better than to fight with that Williams boy. Tommy—I know, ma'am, but I thought I could lick him. —Health and Home.

Opportunity for All.

"Your own baby, if you have one," advertised the enterprising photographer, "can be enlarged, tinted and framed for \$9.75 per dozen."—Metropolitan Magazine.

RUSSELL

T. D. Newell was a Chicago caller Sunday.

Mrs. Fenlon is entertaining a sister from Rockford.

S. B. Howe and girls visited at Taylor's Grove Sunday.

Morton Murray is confined to the house with mumps.

Miss Josie Landry is spending the week at Antioch with relatives.

Grover McNamara is spending a time with his brother, G. P. McNamara.

Mrs. Dexter Terry entertained the Ladies Aid Society Wednesday of this week.

We are all glad to learn Mrs. T. D. Newell is able to walk and improving very fast. She expects to return home soon.

SALEM

C. Cook has moved to the S. Cul farm.

S. Cull moved to our village the latter part of the week.

A. Paddock has purchased some full blooded horses.

Our vicinity has been visited by genuine March weather.

Mr. Swartz of Woodworth have moved onto Geo. Huntton's farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Orvis of Waukegan attended the funeral of H. Minnis.

A. Foster, who has been visiting relatives here, returned to his home in Roberts, Ill., the first of the week.

Our vicinity was shocked to learn of the sudden death of H. Minnis. The family has the sympathy of the entire community.

Record of Bad Luck.

The story of a barque's run of bad luck was told recently at Liverpool when four members of the crew of the Annersley arrived home. The vessel left England about four years ago for San Francisco, but bad weather interfered with the arrangement, in addition to which the captain died. She did not reach her destination until 13 months had elapsed, and then she went to Australia. Sailing from there she again met with bad weather, her new captain being washed overboard and drowned. She arrived at Queenstown with 2,400 tons of grain on board, and it was after leaving there that the final disaster occurred. She struck the South rock, the crew, who consisted chiefly of Norwegians, boarding a life boat. They were picked up by a tug off Wexford.

MAR. WEATHER REPORT

Furnished By J. C. James, the Local Weather Manufacturer.

Mar. -1911. Warmest day 74 on the 21st. Coldest day 8 above on the 16th. Average temperature 35.32. Rainfall 23. inch.

Mar. 1910—Warmest day 82 on the 19th. Coldest day 18 above on the 15th. Average temperature 45.22. Rainfall 5.100 inches.

Mar. 1909—Warmest day 56 on the 26th. Coldest day 9 on the 17th. Average temperature 33.41. Total rain fall 60.100 inches.

Mar. 1908—Warmest day 70 on the 26th. Coldest day 15 above on the 9th. Average temperature 35.03. Total rain fall 8.35 inch.

Mar. 1907—Warmest day 86 on the 21st. Coldest day 18 above on the 16th. Average temperature 42.32. Rainfall 65.100 inches.

Mar. 1906—Warmest day 50 on the 1st. Coldest day 4 above on the 23rd. Average temperature 27.15. Total rain fall 60.100 inches.

Mar. 1905—Warmest day 77 on the 28th. Coldest day 9 above on the 11th. Average temperature 37.99. Total rainfall 2.65 inch.

Mar. 1904—Warmest day 57 on the 26th. Coldest day 10 above on the 3rd. Average temperature 31.54. Rainfall 5.20 inches.

Mar. 1903—Warmest day 75 on the 18th. Coldest day 12 above on the 1st. Average temperature 40.52. Total rainfall 2.60 inches.

Mar. 1902—Warmest day 66 on the 26th. Coldest day 4 above on the 17th. Average temperature 38.83. Rainfall 1.05 inches.

March of this year was an average March in temperature but the rainfall was deficient, we had 15 clear, 6 partially cloudy and 10 cloudy days during the month.

Chinese and Vaccination.

"Unless it is absolutely necessary I never like to get a Chinaman started on the vaccination game because he never knows where to stop," said a missionary. "He fights against the initiation with all the stubbornness of his oriental nature, but once he becomes convinced of the efficacy of vaccine virus he goes on the principle that you can't get too much of a good thing and wants a dose of it for every ill that besets him. The Chinaman who has been once vaccinated wants it done all over again every time he gets a bad headache. It is pretty tough on Chinese children whose parents have formed the vaccination habit. If the missionaries and doctors didn't watch out their little arms would be in a state of eruption half the time."

Chamois Leather.

Chamois leather is not the hide of the chamois, but the flesh side of sheep skins.

SCHEMING FOR LOOT

Deep Waterway Boomers Would Faid State Treasury.

TWENTY MILLIONS AT STAKE

People Were Misled Into Authorizing the Bond Issue, but Promoters Are Determined to Get and Spend the Money.

The people of Illinois have not forgotten the shame and humiliation imposed upon them by the last session of the legislature. It is undoubtedly true that the present session will be subjected to closer scrutiny than ever before by the voters of the state. The people are in no mood to be trifled with and the members of the general assembly will do well to remember this.

Glowing Vision of Promoter.

The junior senator of Illinois was the first and principal backer of the scheme. He saw in it a great and much needed political asset. He and his associates painted a glowing picture of a waterway from the lakes to the gulf, with the ships of all nations plowing up and down the channel, and that the water power, if developed, from Lockport to Ulca, would make that stretch of the channel one of the most extensive "hives of industry" in the world; that great factories would spring up along it, attracted by cheap power and shipping advantages, and the sale of water power would pay off the bonds that the people were asked to vote. The voters were assured that the federal government stood ready to co-operate and assume the larger part of the burden—that it was only necessary for the state of Illinois to show its interest and good will by building a small section of the channel where water power could be developed, and that the federal government would contribute to the building of this section the locks required, which would cost somewhere between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000, and the benefits of the improvement would be great and state wide. The picture was painted with consummate skill and the scheme was exploited with a cunning worthy of a better cause.

It caught the people's fancy—it was a sort of "get-rich-quick" scheme. The state was merely asked to lend its credit, like indorsing a note for a friend. Up to this point all went merrily as a marriage bell.

Uncle Sam Gives It a Jolt.

In due course, however, the scheme received a very severe jolt. The United States army engineers, a body of disinterested men of large experience and unquestioned ability, instead of favoring the project, as people were led to believe, unanimously and unqualifiedly condemned it; they pointed out that it would be enormously expensive to build and maintain, and its use would be problematical. The rea-

sons set forth by the engineers for the conclusions were unanswerable. The president gave the project a cold shoulder. As the matter now stands it is morally certain that the federal government will not join in any such improvement as contemplated. It is a wild, impractical and unnecessary scheme and not in the interests of the public.

Waiting for Ohio River Test.

The federal government has been working for years and expending millions upon millions to get a six foot channel in the Ohio River, and the attitude of the government is to await the completion of this improvement and ascertain to what extent it will be used, and what its influence will be upon transportation, or, in other words, to ascertain whether the experiment will be a success or a failure before starting the larger work, a very sensible view to take.

The tax payers of the state would do well to remember that every project of this kind the world over has cost anywhere from two to five times the original estimate. The present scheme is to get the people committed to the proposition, and when the money gives out to pass the hat for more. Instead of costing \$20,000,000, it is more than probable that it will be three, four or five times that amount. The Hennepin canal, a simple seven-foot ditch cost twice the amount estimated. The drainage canal has already cost three or four times the figures first named, and the end is not yet. Everyone knows that the Panama canal will cost several times the amount first fixed. Everyone who will study the whole situation, will find that the scheme is saturated with politics. It is not in the interest of the people. It is a plot to exploit the public treasury for private gain. A great corporation is forming, led by the promoters, grafters and politicians, to control the terminal facilities upon the channel and thus monopolize the transportation, and they propose to make large profits out of the improvement. Hence the hope held out to the people, as a bait, of a material reduction in freight charges by reason of a waterway, is without any substantial foundation whatever.

The Chicago Tribune, in an editorial speaking of the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterway association, which recently met in St. Louis, said the association had degenerated into a scheme to exploit the public treasury for private gain and, that the promoters should mend their ways or not meet again.

The taxpayers should wake up before a mortgage is placed upon them by the legislature.

HOWARD H. GROSS.

Well Illustrated.

"Sometimes a virtue can be exaggerated until it becomes a vice," said the earnest adviser. "I see exactly what you're comin' at," replied Tarantula Tim. "Whereas four aces is a blessing and greatly to be admired, five of 'em kin create untold d'sension."

Specimen Ballot

VILLAGE OF ANTIOCH

Election Tuesday, April 18 A. D. 1911

P. M. Hughes
Village Clerk

PEOPLES' TICKET

CITIZENS' TICKET

(By Petition)

For President

☐ CHASE WEBB

For President

☐ W. S. RINEAR

For Trustees—Full Term
(Vote for Three)

☐ N. PULLEN

For Trustees—Full Term
(Vote for Three)

☐ HENRY PITMAN

☐ GEORGE BROWN

☐ ARTHUR EDGAR

☐ W. H. OSMOND

☐ CHAS. S. RICHARDS

For Trustee—to Fill Vacancy

☐ L. H. FELTER

For Trustee—to Fill Vacancy

☐ GIDEON THAYER

For Treasurer

☐ W. F. ZIEGLER

For Treasurer

☐ ELMER BROOK

For Police Magistrate

☐ B. H. OVERTON

For Police Magistrate

☐

Easter Opening

And Sale of the New Spring Suits

Discriminating ladies, throughout Lake county, have placed their seal of approval upon the beautiful new styles that we are exhibiting at this Easter opening. They all proclaim the models, as displayed here, simply charming. We really anticipated the sanction, however, as we had used unusual care in the selection of styles, choosing our garments from fashion sources of recognized authority. We again extend a cordial invitation to you to come and view the new modes for spring, stroll through the store at leisure and make yourself at home.

Oh! What Charming Suits

The styles are indeed charming, more so than we have ever shown at this price before. They are the result of a most careful search through the foremost fashion centers. Elegantly tailored of the newest novelties and serges, simple, straight line effects, with sailor and notch collars, matchless values at

\$15.00

Pretty Dresses Low in Price

Don't judge these dresses by the price, for they are really high class garments and should bring a much larger figure. There are many charming styles shown, embracing Panamas, Foulards, Mohairs, Messalines and Taffetas, high and low necks, silk braided, kimon sleeves, special at

\$9.95

Gossard

Nemo

Kabo

Warner

and C. B.

Corsets

The **Globe**
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New styles in

Red Cross shoes

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\$3.50 and

\$4.00

